

**'The development of Russian government was influenced more by revolution than by any other factor.' How far do you agree with this view of the period 1855-1964?**

**Key Words and Phrases in the question**

**Key issues to be discussed**

**Line of Argument**

<b>Point</b>	<b>Ideas and line of argument. (How does this tie to the key words in the title)</b>	<b>Content (Which different periods to compare)</b>
Introduction		
1.		
2.		
3.		
Conclusion		

		(F) Desire to maintain autocracy / absolute power.
		Prompted reform.
12	F	'The development of Russian government was influenced more by revolution than any other factor' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1855 to 1964?  It is possible to accept that the development of Russian government was influenced more by revolution than any other factor. Indeed, it was arguably revolutions that were the trigger cause of huge ideological

This document consists of 4 pages



Question Part

shifts in October and February 1917, ~~but~~  
~~also~~ ~~through~~ ~~her~~ ~~own~~ ~~determination~~, as well  
 as reforms, such as that of the October  
 Manifesto after the 1905 Revolution.

F

However, it must also be considered that  
 other factors such as war, <sup>and ideology</sup> ~~ideology~~  
~~themselves~~ and the desire to maintain  
~~absolute power~~ also impacted on the  
 development of Russian government, resulting  
 in repression and reform. Indeed, it seems  
 much more credible to argue that in  
 terms of influencing the development  
 of Russian government in the long-term  
 and, actually in some cases like the Civil  
 War, establishing change in Russian  
 government, that war was actually  
 far more important in influencing the  
 development of Russian government, as  
 revolutions were often more just bigger  
 causes that were a result of the build  
 up of tension caused by war.

Throughout the period from 1855 to 1954,  
 the development was influenced by  
 revolutions - most notably those in 1905 and  
~~1917~~ in October and February 1917.

F

Indeed, after the 1905 Revolution,  
 Nicholas II was forced to appear  
 opposition by essentially ending ~~the~~ absolutism



Question Part

		by introducing his October Manifesto and establishing the Duma, which was based on the western model of parliament. In <del>fact</del> theory, this would offer the Russian people greater representation, which evidently had a great impact on the Russian government by changing the structure and nature of it. Indeed, the 1917 February Revolution also had a huge impact on the nature <sup>and</sup> ideology <del>and</del> of Russian government, by resulting in the abdication of Nicholas II and the end of the 304 year Romanov dynasty, with power rooted in the idea of the Divine Right of Kings, with a shift to a much more progressive and liberal Provisional Government being established. Perhaps most notably <del>change</del> leading to the development of Russian government was the October 1917 Revolution however, which was an ideological and international turning point, leading to the first communist government under Lenin. Under:
EVAL		
F		
F		Indeed, on initial observation, these revolutions seem to have a huge influence on the development of Russian government, and this is to some extent true. However, it must be noted that the 1905 <del>Reform</del> reform of the Duma, which resulted from revolution,



Question Part

		was actually not such a significant change, as the tsar <del>retained</del> retained absolute control, while the February 1917 Revolution for example, simply resulted in an interim <del>just</del> government before the Bolsheviks could take over.
EVAL		
F		Therefore, it seems much more credible to argue that war had a much greater influence on the development of Russian government than revolution. Indeed, the 1905 revolution <del>and the October</del> was more <del>manifesto were simply</del> of a bigger cause of the establishment of the 1905 Duma, with the Russo-Japanese War actually leading to this change by initiating the building discontent of Russians towards Nicholas II. Furthermore, in the same way, the 1917 February Revolution had its roots in the First World War, which again saw rising discontent with Nicholas II and an increase in political opposition. <del>Write the October 1917 Revolution</del> Building further on this argument that war was more important than revolution in terms of its impact on the development of Russian government <del>is</del> is the fact that Bolshevik power was not actually truly established until the Red Army won the
F		



12	Civil War in 1921, which decreased the
EVAL	importance of the 1917 Revolution slightly.
	Therefore, as revolutions were so often
	ruined by war or the change they provided
	was not truly brought about until war,
	it <del>is seen that</del> seems evident, that
AN	although crucial, wars had more of an
	impact on the development of Russian
	government than revolutions.
	<del>Strengthening this argument further still</del>
	<del>is the fact that war also provided several</del>
	<del>more significant changes in the period</del>
	<del>from 1855 to 1964. For example, the</del>
	<del>strengthening the argument that war</del>
	<del>had more impact on the development of</del>

This document consists of 4 pages



Question Part

		Russian government than revolutions is the fact that from 1855 to 1964, war was the underpinning cause of reforms, which influenced the development of government. For example, the end of the Crimean War in 1856 resulted in Alexander II's more reformist rule and his reputation as 'Tsar Liberator'. Indeed, the Emancipation Edict, which completely abolished serfdom and initiated modernisation and industrialisation, along with his other reforms of the 1860s to education and judiciary, <sup>and the 1904 reform</sup> further
F		enhance the view that war was more significant in influencing the development of government. In a similar sense, the First World War and the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk resulted in the independence of national minorities, such as Finland and Poland, which
F		<del>changed the</del> <del>it</del> <del>evidently</del> <del>to</del> <del>at</del> <del>the</del> <del>end</del> <del>of</del> <del>the</del> <del>19th</del> <del>century</del> led to the change and development of Russian government, while the Cold War, like the <del>Emancipation Edict</del> Crimean War under Alexander II, resulted in Khrushchev's style of rule being more reformist and modernisation taking place, <del>as well</del> as the introduction of decentralisation, which resulted in a more decentralised
	EVAL	



Question Part

AN	and markedly less repressive rule under Khrushchev than Stalin, as Khrushchev wanted to improve Russia's international reputation. Indeed, these reforms resulting from war evidently suggest that war had
C	much more of an influence on the development of Russian government than revolution. War resulted in
JU	significant shifts in the representation of people, methods of repression, style of rule and even arguably ideology.
	It can be argued that ideology had
F	an impact. It is clear that throughout the period from 1855 to 1964, ideology and shifts in ideology due to leadership changes had an impact on the development of Russian government, however. For example, there are clear differences between the tsarist and communist ideology, which resulted in a development in Russian government and its nature. Tsarism, for example, had their power rooted in the Divine Right of kings and the Russian Orthodox Church was vital to the credibility of the tsar's rule. However, change in ideology completely changed this, with Communism resulting





Question Part

in a complete move away from religion, with power being ~~being~~ lying theoretically with the masses. Indeed, in 1958 religion was made illegal and those ~~with~~ with religious beliefs were repressed. Furthermore, the tsar had much more of a paternalistic rule than the ~~communist~~ communists, with the tsar being seen as the 'little father', which shifted under Communism.

Despite these changes however, <sup>the</sup> tsarist autocracy ~~is~~ resulted in arguably the same amount of repression as ~~the~~ ~~the~~ communism did; rulers remained totally in control with absolute power.

Therefore Stalin's dictatorship, as well as the rules of Khrushchev and Lenin, were ultimately very similar to the tsarist rulers. Therefore, ideology clearly did not have as much impact on the development of Russian government as revolutions, or more importantly, war.

~~It is~~ In fact, ideological change was often the result of wars and revolutions, diminishing ideology as a factor in influencing the development of Russian government further.

In summary, the weight of the evidence here seems to clearly suggest that revolution

EVAL

similarity?



12		was not the <del>most</del> most influential
		factor in terms of leading to the
		development of Russian government.
		As revolutions were <del>so</del> so often undermined
		by war, it seems much more credible to
		assert that the development of Russian
		government was influenced more by
		war than any other factor. Indeed, in
		terms of resulting in changes to the
		structure and nature, <del>the</del> extent of
JU		repression and <del>the</del> ideology, war seems
		the most influential.

This document consists of 4 pages

CONTINUATION BOOKLET  
 © OCR  
 DC (SLM) 77107/6 3R

OCR4



\* 045257058001 \*

Question Part

10	<p>Between 1855 to 1964 events including the October revolution of 1917, the February revolution of 1917, the assassination of Alexander II and Stalin's rise to power are only some which changed Russian government, having <sup>on first consideration it may appear that the October</sup> a sudden and longlasting impact. However, when assessing ideology, autocracy and the level and use of repression, it will be revealed that it was the <sup>subject dehumanisation</sup> <del>October revolution of 1917</del> which changed Russian Government most.</p>
<p>At first glance When considering ideology across the period from 1855 to 1964 it may appear as though the October revolution of 1917 changed Russian government most. <sup>This</sup> <del>These</del> events ultimately replaced the Provisional Government as right that month <del>and</del> creating the world's first communist state, which would remain for the next 47 years of this period. However, when one remembers that, arguably, the communists were the 'Red Tsar', it suggests greater <sup>diversity</sup> continuities in Russian government. This is similar to the 1905 revolution, <del>where</del> and the Emancipation Edict of 1861 where neither events changed Tsarist ideology. The assassination of Alexander II in 1881 and Stalin's rise to power also prevents little change to ideology in the development of Russian government, with his assassination not</p>	



Question Part

10	the the the	<p>destroying the Tsarist ideology and Stalin <del>maintaining</del> <sup>maintaining</sup> the communist ideology. However, <del>Stalin</del> Khrushchev's secret speech denouncing "the cult of the individual" and the February revolution of 1917 do display an ideological shift from the <del>old</del> events before them (totalitarianism and the Tsar). However, the <del>greater</del> <sup>greater</sup> the greater length of Khrushchev's shift suggests that we changed Russian government <del>was</del> <sup>was</sup> other events, and October 1917.</p>
	the the the	<p><del>When we consider</del> The level of autocracy throughout the period suggests further that the October revolution of 1917 did not change the Russian government <del>was</del> <sup>was</sup> but decentralization did.</p>
	the the the	<p><del>Despite the introduction of the Duma in 1905,</del> After the October revolution in 1917 the constituent assembly was dissolved in 1918, similar to the dissolving of the Duma in 1906, 1907 and 1917 after the <sup>1905</sup> October revolution, <del>maintaining</del> maintaining the level of autocracy in Russian Government. <del>Furthermore,</del> The similarities <sup>the maintaining with the</sup> of October revolution of 1917 are presented even further when we remember that after the assassination of Alexander II, the <del>revista</del> <sup>revista</sup> <del>was</del> <sup>was</sup> no longer elected same way, illustrating the <del>important</del> <sup>important</sup> continuity of with the level of autocracy in Russian government <del>before</del> <sup>before</sup> the October revolution and these events meaning that the October revolution was not the greatest change. Not to mention that after after</p>



Question Part

10	<p>the Emancipation Edit of 1861, the assassination of 1881 and the 1905 revolution. The Tsar selected the governing ministers much like <del>the</del>, after the October revolution of 1917, the supreme soviets of the USSR selected the members of the soviet government. The fact that this continued after Stalin's rise to power reduces further the credibility that the October revolution of 1917 and these events changed Russian government in terms of levels of autocracy the most between 1855 and 1964. However, <sup>even though</sup> <del>Stalin</del> Khrushchev's rise to power <sup>was still authoritarian</sup> and implementation of a collective leadership marginally illustrated a decrease in the level of autocracy, contrasting greatly to the October revolution of 1917, the 1905 revolution and the assassination of Alexander II, the Emancipation of Edit of 1861 and Stalin's rise to power. Therefore, suggesting that the October revolution of 1917 did not change autocracy in Russian government more than other events in the period, de-stalinisation did.</p> <p>The continued levels of repression are <del>more</del> <sup>less</sup>, that the October revolution of 1917 <del>was</del> <sup>did</sup> not change the Russian government more than the other</p>
----	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



Question Part

<p>10</p>	<p>events. The continued use of the secret police both before and after <sup>the October Revolution</sup> 1917 suggests that the October revolution did not change Russian Government much.</p> <p><del>Both before and after</del> The Okhrana after the 1905 revolution and the assassination of Alexander II <del>or</del> killed 14,000 people <del>or</del> the Cheka after October 1917 also killed 50,000 in 1918 and similarly <sup>the</sup> Stalin's rule to persecute the NKVD sent 40 million people to the gulags. The army were also used to quell <del>the</del> <del>1917</del> <del>revolt</del> <del>of</del> 1917 <del>revolt</del> after the Emancipation Edit and killed 200 people at Bloody Sunday in 1905 and the use of troops to repress the people satisfied after the October revolution of 1917 with them being used to implement <del>the</del> policies of War Communism and collectivization, reflecting <del>that</del> <sup>that</sup> <del>the</del> <del>revolution</del> <del>had</del> <del>not</del> <del>changed</del> <del>the</del> <del>nature</del> <del>of</del> <del>the</del> <del>government</del> <del>at</del> <del>all</del> <del>and</del> <del>the</del> <del>October</del> <del>revolution</del> <del>of</del> <del>1917</del> <del>did</del> <del>not</del> <del>change</del> <del>Russian</del> <del>Government</del> <del>much</del>. However, in contrast Khrushchev's regime <del>the</del> saw the greatest relaxation in repression, creating the greatest change in the nature of Russian Government. 65,000 books were being published per year, compared to 1836 after the Emancipation Edit and <del>to</del> <del>1836</del></p>
-----------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

some  
88  
heirs

and  
concern



Question Part

10

the ~~an~~ increased level of censorship during Lenin's after the October revolution and after Stalin's rule to present where are had to be a member of the literary group, the Union of Soviet Writers. Furthermore, Khrushchev's secret police were used less to repress the people <sup>and</sup> in the USSR, NKVD, Third Section and the OGPU and more for administrative work, reflecting <sup>an</sup> ~~his~~ <sup>great</sup> decrease in repression. ~~Thus, suggesting that~~ Khrushchev's decrease in the level of repression ~~the~~ changed Khrushchev's Government more than the October revolution and other events.

Thus, to conclude, it is evident that the October revolution of 1917 did not change Khrushchev's Government more than other events, as Khrushchev's rule to power and de-Stalinisation did. The October revolution of 1917, displayed greater ~~conscientiousness~~ <sup>conscientiousness</sup> with regards to ideology, autocracy and repression throughout the period reflecting that it did not change Khrushchev's Government the most. Some argue that "de-Stalinisation was a turning point in the USSR's politics, reflecting that it changed



As 14 II more relevant & accurate evidence  
As 15 II Good level of understanding of the 30 years

10

emphasises further that it changed Russian Government more than the other events, including the October revolution of 1917. (45)

12

dealing with opp. - <sup>more success than A2, N2 or K</sup> but still gave opp.  
Land Captain <sup>but peasants rising</sup>

- crushed 3228 <sup>peasants rising</sup> → 1885 - Morozov Dye works
- A2, N2 or K - removed from power
- dealt with opp. afterwards
- 150 papers with liberal opinion re A2 death
- 14,000 taken with Dzhurava
- 50,000 in 1918 alone, had own NEWS sheet.
- Lenin - banned factories
- Trotsky reintroduced death penalty
- Cheka implemented WC.
- cloud const. amendments to prevent opp.

appearing opp.

"required a revolution"

- didn't do anything to appease Lenin's <sup>Trotsky</sup> for N2
- Lenin = MSP - more successful
- Emanc. = still created opp.
- 1905 = still created opposition

organising opp

- Stalin inherited power by Guilt
- ~~to~~ limited the extent of A3's ~~power~~ <sup>misqueness</sup> <sup>causing</sup> with it
- Stalin + K = power struggle.

widow <sup>stir</sup> ~~guilt~~  
re trials, purge

→ Lenin had to overcome 500,000  
at civil wars + success  
implemented com.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN



**Assess the view that the Oct Revolution of 1917 changed Russian government more than other events in the period from 1855-1964.**

There were some excellent responses to this question with themes such as ideology, nature of leadership or the mechanics of government being deployed. Many, however, were not at home with these concepts and either attempted to engage the answer via policy – which does not answer the question – or in a ruler by ruler approach which damaged any synthesis present. Furthermore, the focus on the October Revolution caused a lot of problems. Centres have obviously prepared candidates to engage in change and continuity debates; the problem was that many of them could not assume a flexible position which argued that the events of 1917 ushered in a period of significant change regarding the government of Russia. There were also problems when candidates set out to list key events but without much cross-referencing and synthesis. Those who did better did try to assess political and governmental areas – ideologies, political authority and power, structures, parties, democracy or its lack, representative rule or its lack, constitutions. Repression featured as did forms of control, whilst a small number of candidates did assess the problems of nationalities. But the necessary argument and counter-argument often suffered because of unevenness or under-use of synthesis. Some candidates set out to answer a previous question about the role of wars in shaping developments in government. It is also worth pointing out that a major problem for some candidates was their tendency to forget that the Provisional Government was the victim of October, not the Tsarist regime. The Provisional Government, when it was discussed, tended to be summarily dismissed for being short-lived thus making an estimation of the true significance of October very difficult. The consequent tendency was to try to argue that there was a high degree of continuity between Nicholas II's regime and full-blown Marxism-Leninism. The very best answers, however, saw October as ending a liberalising trend that had begun in 1905, if not under Alexander II, and reached its apogee under the Provisional Government. Most candidates, however, simply dismissed the Duma period as continuing autocracy. Good answers also picked up on the impact of the Civil War, or the reforms of Alexander II, or the totalitarian approach of Stalin with a nod to Khrushchev. Weaker responses merely listed turning points exclusively with little synthesis. It was also frequent for candidates to not cover the whole period and fail to discuss completely, or at best only make passing comment on events after 1917.

**'The development of Russian government was influenced more by revolution than by any other factor.' How far do you agree with this view of the period 1855-1964?**

Some candidates struggled with this question, for two reasons. First, they found it difficult to compare and contrast the importance of factors as they influenced government. Second, and despite comments made about this on previous reports, they drifted to looking at issues not related to government (that is, of an economic and social nature). There were a significant number of very good responses that did avoid these pitfalls though. The very best argued how revolution could not be divorced from other developments especially war but also the ideologies of particular leaders. Such responses were invariably well informed about the different facets of government, including ideology, tools of government and governmental structures. Some candidates were less well versed in Russian politics and government and ended up making gross generalisations about authoritarianism, dictatorships and totalitarianism. Overall, success on this question depended on how much thought was given to the key terms involved and how an answer could be planned to cover all the key variables effectively.